

TAKE TIME BY THE FORELOCK

Buy a Watch

While you can get it at your own price and have a large selection to choose from.

OUR STOCK IS IMMENSE

...AND OUR PRICES AWAY DOWN

Gents' Watches, Warranted, \$1.50 up
Ladies' Gold Filled Watches, \$10.50 up
Ladies' Solid 14 K Watches, \$20.00 up



Racing Goods

HORSE TIMERS AND FIELD GLASSES

With either you can win money, with both you are a sure winner.

Jeweler and Optician,
Owsley Block,
Butte.

GANS & KLEIN

The Big Clothiers

Wait Till the Clouds Roll By

We tried it, but the clouds some way were not much on the roll. They stood with us, so did many Suits we expected to sell.

Clouds With a Silver Lining

For you. You know how it is, we never carry over any Suits from one season to another. We find it better to sell and make a quick loss, hence we have decided that you may have

Any Man's Suit in Our Stock for \$14.95

They are the \$20.00, \$22.00 and \$25.00 kind—the kind that cannot be matched outside of The Big Clothing House that never breaks a promise.

GANS & KLEIN

The Big Clothiers

Who Never Break a Promise

120-122 North Main Street, Butte, Mont.

The Butte Miner

ANACONDA, MONTANA, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1897.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SENATOR HARRIS DIES

He Had Nearly Attained the Age of Four Score Years.

END HASTENED BY HEAT

Long and Memorable Was His Career in American History—An Intense Confederate During the Civil War.

Washington, July 8.—Senator Isham G. Harris of Tennessee died at his residence a few minutes before 5 o'clock this afternoon. The senator had been growing constantly weaker for several days, the intense heat which has prevailed greatly affecting him, and no doubt hastening his end. Senator Harris was last in the senate chamber about 10 days ago, but he was unable to stay for any length of time, and had been taken home in a carriage. During the past six months the senator has been able to attend to his duties only at intervals and has been away from the city several times endeavoring to recuperate.

Probably no man in public life had been identified with more of the history of this country than had Senator Harris. He had almost completed his 79th year. He first became a member of congress in 1849. His congressional career began earlier than that of any member of either house, antedating Senators Morrill and Sherman by seven years, and Hon. Galusha A. Grow, now a member of the house from Pennsylvania, by one year. Mr. Harris had, when he was elected to the national house of representatives, already become a man of state reputation in Tennessee.

Mr. Harris represented the Ninth Tennessee district in congress for two terms, ending in 1854, when he declined a renomination. He then moved to Memphis, where he has since resided. He was three times in succession before the war, beginning in 1857, elected governor of his state, and was serving in that capacity when the war broke out. He took a pronounced stand for the Southern confederacy. He attached himself at different times to the staff of Generals Albert Sidney Johnson, Joseph E. Johnston, Beauregard and Bragg. Albert Sidney Johnson, charged from his horse into Senator Harris' arms when he received his death wound.

After Lee's surrender Mr. Harris was one of a small party of political refugees who escaped to Mexico. Pagon Brownlow, who had become military governor of Tennessee, offered a large reward in a characteristically worded poster for the capture of his predecessor, but the latter remained absent from his country until his return was safe. He remained in Mexico for several months, going thence to England, where he resided until 1867, when he returned to Memphis and resumed the practice of law.

In 1877 he was elected to the United States senate and has been a member ever since. He would have completed his 20th consecutive year in that body on the 4th of next month if he had lived to that date.

MR. WARD AND MRS. BRADBURY.
The Two Elopers On Trial in the City of San Francisco.

San Francisco, July 8.—The preliminary hearing of the case against V. Russell Ward of Santa Monica, charged with improper relations with Mrs. John Bradbury of Los Angeles, at the instance of the local Society for the Prevention of Vice, was commenced before Judge Low today.

The proceedings commenced with the examination of F. H. Bellmar, the negro porter of the Pullman car in which the pair traveled from Los Angeles to Oakland, and as the defendant left the car before he reached this country, the witness was not allowed to testify to what transpired upon the journey. J. Whitaker and J. A. Phelps, clerks, and Mrs. Foster, the proprietress of the Hotel Fairmont, were called for the purpose of showing that Ward and Mrs. Bradbury had registered there on the morning of July 3 as Mr. and Mrs. Willis, and that they had been requested to vacate their apartments immediately after their identity was discovered.

PENSION RULINGS.
Decisions in Two Cases That May Affect Many Other People.

Washington, July 8.—Many pension cases are affected by the following rulings, which have just been made by Assistant Secretary of the Interior Webster Davis: "In the claim of Francis Frank of Company H, Sixteenth Michigan Infantry, the claimant holds that a claimant who has attained the age of 65 years shall be deemed entitled to at least the minimum rate of pensions unless the evidence shows an unusual vigor and ability for the performance of manual labor in one of that age. In the case of Edward Moore of the Fourteenth Independent battery, Ohio light artillery, this policy is laid down. When it shall be shown that the pensioner's right to have the pension inure wholly to his benefit is being abridged or forfeited by the malfeasance of the guardian and that the appointing court will not administer relief, then the commissioner of pensions would be legally authorized to refuse payment to the guardian and if need be to the pensioner himself."

PRACTICAL PHILANTHROPY.
Subject Treated by People Interested in Charity and Reform.

Toronto, Ont., July 8.—The national conference of charities and corrections was called to order by Alfred O. Crozier of Grand Rapids, Mich., who read the report of the committee on organized charity. Louis Selling, director from the Hebrew Bethel society of Detroit, read a paper on "Practical Charity and Jewish Methods." The morning session closed with prayer prepared by Mrs. Frances R. Morse of the associated charities of Brooklyn, which was read by Miss Mary E. Richmond of Baltimore. The general session began at 10:30 o'clock, when soldiers' and sailors' homes were discussed. The chairman of the committee, Capt. H. M. Foster of St. Paul, Minn., read the first paper.

The session this afternoon was taken up with sectional meetings before the organization of charity. These papers were read: "Friendly Visiting as a Social Force," by Charles F. Weller, superintendent of the Englewood district, Chicago Bureau of Associated Charities; "Value of Investigation and Danger Incident to Dirt," by Edward T. Devine, general secretary Charities Organization society of New York city. The discussion was led by Dr. W. P. Ayers, general secretary of the Chicago Bureau of Associated Charities. Before those interested in child saving the following addresses were read: "Dependent Children and Family Homes," by William P. Letcher, member of the board of state charities, New York; "Memories of Mrs. Catherine Fay Ewing, Founder of the Children's Homes in Ohio," by A. J. Hathaway, Marietta, Ohio. In the juvenile reformatory sections a letter by Superintendent T. J. Charlton of Painesfield, Ind., on "Trade Teaching in Juvenile Reformatories," was read and discussed and "Industrial Training in Girls' Schools," by Mrs. Lucy M. Sickles of Adrian, Mich., was very interesting.

TIED HAND AND FOOT

The House Can't Do a Thing Unless Reed Approves.

BAILEY'S VIGOROUS KICK

Democrats Want to Consider the Senate's Cuban Resolution—The Tariff Bill Conference Are Daily Appointed.

Washington, July 8.—The house today sent the tariff bill to conference. Chairman Dingley, Payne of New York, Dalmell of Pennsylvania, Hopkins of Illinois and Grosvenor of Ohio, republicans, and Bailey of Texas, McMillin of Tennessee and Wheeler of Alabama, democrats, were appointed conferees. The proceedings were in no way sensational. This action was taken by means of a special order brought in from the committee on rules. The minority made no objection to it, but protested, because the majority refused to enter into an agreement as to the length of time to be allowed for debate when the bill is reported back by the conferees. They also attempted to make some political capital about the refusal of the majority to permit action on the Cuban bill, but the majority refused to be so easily outwitted.

McMillin tried to offer an amendment to the special order, but it was not taken up for consideration. The conferees on the Cuban bill, however, were appointed for Saturday and Sunday for the consideration of the bill, but Dalmell said he had no objection to the purpose of the amendment. Besides he submitted that the amendment was not germane.

McMillin argued that if the house was to proceed at last to do business those matters should be disposed of. "You should have an opportunity to take up the release of the people from the bankruptcy into which you are threatening them and to aid the people of Cuba in their struggle for freedom."

Swanson contended that the house should have an opportunity to take up such amendments as they now desired to act upon.

Bailey, in closing the debate for his side, said if the minority had been given assurance of a reasonable time for debate then the conferees would not have been so ready to take up the Cuban bill. He said that the adoption of the general order would not have been antagonized. He defended the course of the democrats in the senate, showing that no objection had been made there to delay a partisan measure, and that the house to consider the non-partisan Cuban resolution and the bankruptcy bill, both of which, he said, were approved by the overwhelming sentiment of the people. Bailey's allusion to Cuba was warmly applauded by the democrats, who renewed their demonstration when Bailey said that the president had found time to send a special ambassador to Cuba.

Dalmell, in closing the debate, said there was no doubt that the majority would be allowed for debate on the conference report.

Before the tariff bill was acted upon, Lewis of Washington, for the minority, submitted a resolution, which was adopted, to secure the adoption of a resolution declaring that the house, by its six days' adjournments in violation of the constitution, was disorganized and unconstitutional, and could not give legality to the trust amendments to the tariff bill.

The house spent the afternoon under special order adopted last week, listening to eulogies on the life and public service of the late Judge Holmes, who began his services in the house 40 years ago. At 5 o'clock, as a further mark of respect, the house adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

The Deficiency Appropriation Bill Has the Right of Way.

Washington, July 8.—During the routine business Berry offered the following resolution: "Resolved, by the senate that the president be and is hereby requested to demand the release of Ona Holmes, a native-born American citizen of the United States, who was taken prisoner on board the Competitor and is now confined in a Spanish prison in Cuba." Referred to the foreign relations committee.

Hale desired to go on with the deficiency appropriation bill, but was met with an earnest effort to have the pending Pacific railroad resolution taken up. The appropriation bill, however, was agreed to have the deficiency appropriation bill, but was met with an earnest effort to have the pending Pacific railroad resolution taken up. The appropriation bill, however, was agreed to have the deficiency appropriation bill, but was met with an earnest effort to have the pending Pacific railroad resolution taken up.

ALL COAL CONFISCATED.

Extraordinary Action of the Railroad Companies—Prices Jump Up.

Chicago, July 8.—The railroad companies today issued orders to confiscate all coal being carried over their lines. The order carried confusion with its execution and the local coal companies, which were expected to receive special shipments to meet the demands of the day were thrown on their own resources to overcome the difficulty.

The price of common soft coal jumped 40 cents a ton while soft screenings were rated at just double their customary value. Fully 15,000 car loads from the mines in Southern Illinois were confiscated by the railroad companies. The seizure is made because of a recent Supreme court decision which says that in case of strikes the railroad companies have the right to confiscate any coal on their property regardless of their consignee. The railroad companies claim they are executing their just rights, as they maintain their contracts with the coal companies call for so many thousands tons a year, and when strikes prevail they are simply taking their balance due in the contract instead of waiting until the bins are nearly empty as heretofore.

Six Burned to Death.

Louisville, Ky., July 8.—An Evening Post special from Pineville, Kan., says Hugh Johnson and family of five, living 15 miles north of this place, burned to death Tuesday night, being unable to escape from their cottage, which was fired over their heads. The dead are: Hugh Johnson; Mary Johnson; Fanny Johnson; John Johnson; a daughter 5 years old; Maggie, a daughter 6 years old. The remains of all six were found in a debris. The fire was undoubtedly of incendiary origin.

TIED HAND AND FOOT

The House Can't Do a Thing Unless Reed Approves.

BAILEY'S VIGOROUS KICK

Democrats Want to Consider the Senate's Cuban Resolution—The Tariff Bill Conference Are Daily Appointed.

Washington, July 8.—The house today sent the tariff bill to conference. Chairman Dingley, Payne of New York, Dalmell of Pennsylvania, Hopkins of Illinois and Grosvenor of Ohio, republicans, and Bailey of Texas, McMillin of Tennessee and Wheeler of Alabama, democrats, were appointed conferees. The proceedings were in no way sensational. This action was taken by means of a special order brought in from the committee on rules. The minority made no objection to it, but protested, because the majority refused to enter into an agreement as to the length of time to be allowed for debate when the bill is reported back by the conferees. They also attempted to make some political capital about the refusal of the majority to permit action on the Cuban bill, but the majority refused to be so easily outwitted.

McMillin tried to offer an amendment to the special order, but it was not taken up for consideration. The conferees on the Cuban bill, however, were appointed for Saturday and Sunday for the consideration of the bill, but Dalmell said he had no objection to the purpose of the amendment. Besides he submitted that the amendment was not germane.

McMillin argued that if the house was to proceed at last to do business those matters should be disposed of. "You should have an opportunity to take up the release of the people from the bankruptcy into which you are threatening them and to aid the people of Cuba in their struggle for freedom."

Swanson contended that the house should have an opportunity to take up such amendments as they now desired to act upon.

Bailey, in closing the debate for his side, said if the minority had been given assurance of a reasonable time for debate then the conferees would not have been so ready to take up the Cuban bill. He said that the adoption of the general order would not have been antagonized. He defended the course of the democrats in the senate, showing that no objection had been made there to delay a partisan measure, and that the house to consider the non-partisan Cuban resolution and the bankruptcy bill, both of which, he said, were approved by the overwhelming sentiment of the people. Bailey's allusion to Cuba was warmly applauded by the democrats, who renewed their demonstration when Bailey said that the president had found time to send a special ambassador to Cuba.

Dalmell, in closing the debate, said there was no doubt that the majority would be allowed for debate on the conference report.

Before the tariff bill was acted upon, Lewis of Washington, for the minority, submitted a resolution, which was adopted, to secure the adoption of a resolution declaring that the house, by its six days' adjournments in violation of the constitution, was disorganized and unconstitutional, and could not give legality to the trust amendments to the tariff bill.

The house spent the afternoon under special order adopted last week, listening to eulogies on the life and public service of the late Judge Holmes, who began his services in the house 40 years ago. At 5 o'clock, as a further mark of respect, the house adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

The Deficiency Appropriation Bill Has the Right of Way.

Washington, July 8.—During the routine business Berry offered the following resolution: "Resolved, by the senate that the president be and is hereby requested to demand the release of Ona Holmes, a native-born American citizen of the United States, who was taken prisoner on board the Competitor and is now confined in a Spanish prison in Cuba." Referred to the foreign relations committee.

Hale desired to go on with the deficiency appropriation bill, but was met with an earnest effort to have the pending Pacific railroad resolution taken up. The appropriation bill, however, was agreed to have the deficiency appropriation bill, but was met with an earnest effort to have the pending Pacific railroad resolution taken up.

ALL COAL CONFISCATED.

Extraordinary Action of the Railroad Companies—Prices Jump Up.

Chicago, July 8.—The railroad companies today issued orders to confiscate all coal being carried over their lines. The order carried confusion with its execution and the local coal companies, which were expected to receive special shipments to meet the demands of the day were thrown on their own resources to overcome the difficulty.

The price of common soft coal jumped 40 cents a ton while soft screenings were rated at just double their customary value. Fully 15,000 car loads from the mines in Southern Illinois were confiscated by the railroad companies. The seizure is made because of a recent Supreme court decision which says that in case of strikes the railroad companies have the right to confiscate any coal on their property regardless of their consignee. The railroad companies claim they are executing their just rights, as they maintain their contracts with the coal companies call for so many thousands tons a year, and when strikes prevail they are simply taking their balance due in the contract instead of waiting until the bins are nearly empty as heretofore.

Six Burned to Death.

Louisville, Ky., July 8.—An Evening Post special from Pineville, Kan., says Hugh Johnson and family of five, living 15 miles north of this place, burned to death Tuesday night, being unable to escape from their cottage, which was fired over their heads. The dead are: Hugh Johnson; Mary Johnson; Fanny Johnson; John Johnson; a daughter 5 years old; Maggie, a daughter 6 years old. The remains of all six were found in a debris. The fire was undoubtedly of incendiary origin.

TIED HAND AND FOOT

The House Can't Do a Thing Unless Reed Approves.

BAILEY'S VIGOROUS KICK

Democrats Want to Consider the Senate's Cuban Resolution—The Tariff Bill Conference Are Daily Appointed.

Washington, July 8.—The house today sent the tariff bill to conference. Chairman Dingley, Payne of New York, Dalmell of Pennsylvania, Hopkins of Illinois and Grosvenor of Ohio, republicans, and Bailey of Texas, McMillin of Tennessee and Wheeler of Alabama, democrats, were appointed conferees. The proceedings were in no way sensational. This action was taken by means of a special order brought in from the committee on rules. The minority made no objection to it, but protested, because the majority refused to enter into an agreement as to the length of time to be allowed for debate when the bill is reported back by the conferees. They also attempted to make some political capital about the refusal of the majority to permit action on the Cuban bill, but the majority refused to be so easily outwitted.

McMillin tried to offer an amendment to the special order, but it was not taken up for consideration. The conferees on the Cuban bill, however, were appointed for Saturday and Sunday for the consideration of the bill, but Dalmell said he had no objection to the purpose of the amendment. Besides he submitted that the amendment was not germane.

McMillin argued that if the house was to proceed at last to do business those matters should be disposed of. "You should have an opportunity to take up the release of the people from the bankruptcy into which you are threatening them and to aid the people of Cuba in their struggle for freedom."

Swanson contended that the house should have an opportunity to take up such amendments as they now desired to act upon.

Bailey, in closing the debate for his side, said if the minority had been given assurance of a reasonable time for debate then the conferees would not have been so ready to take up the Cuban bill. He said that the adoption of the general order would not have been antagonized. He defended the course of the democrats in the senate, showing that no objection had been made there to delay a partisan measure, and that the house to consider the non-partisan Cuban resolution and the bankruptcy bill, both of which, he said, were approved by the overwhelming sentiment of the people. Bailey's allusion to Cuba was warmly applauded by the democrats, who renewed their demonstration when Bailey said that the president had found time to send a special ambassador to Cuba.

Dalmell, in closing the debate, said there was no doubt that the majority would be allowed for debate on the conference report.

Before the tariff bill was acted upon, Lewis of Washington, for the minority, submitted a resolution, which was adopted, to secure the adoption of a resolution declaring that the house, by its six days' adjournments in violation of the constitution, was disorganized and unconstitutional, and could not give legality to the trust amendments to the tariff bill.

The house spent the afternoon under special order adopted last week, listening to eulogies on the life and public service of the late Judge Holmes, who began his services in the house 40 years ago. At 5 o'clock, as a further mark of respect, the house adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

The Deficiency Appropriation Bill Has the Right of Way.

Washington, July 8.—During the routine business Berry offered the following resolution: "Resolved, by the senate that the president be and is hereby requested to demand the release of Ona Holmes, a native-born American citizen of the United States, who was taken prisoner on board the Competitor and is now confined in a Spanish prison in Cuba." Referred to the foreign relations committee.

Hale desired to go on with the deficiency appropriation bill, but was met with an earnest effort to have the pending Pacific railroad resolution taken up. The appropriation bill, however, was agreed to have the deficiency appropriation bill, but was met with an earnest effort to have the pending Pacific railroad resolution taken up.

ALL COAL CONFISCATED.

Extraordinary Action of the Railroad Companies—Prices Jump Up.

Chicago, July 8.—The railroad companies today issued orders to confiscate all coal being carried over their lines. The order carried confusion with its execution and the local coal companies, which were expected to receive special shipments to meet the demands of the day were thrown on their own resources to overcome the difficulty.

The price of common soft coal jumped 40 cents a ton while soft screenings were rated at just double their customary value. Fully 15,000 car loads from the mines in Southern Illinois were confiscated by the railroad companies. The seizure is made because of a recent Supreme court decision which says that in case of strikes the railroad companies have the right to confiscate any coal on their property regardless of their consignee. The railroad companies claim they are executing their just rights, as they maintain their contracts with the coal companies call for so many thousands tons a year, and when strikes prevail they are simply taking their balance due in the contract instead of waiting until the bins are nearly empty as heretofore.

Six Burned to Death.

Louisville, Ky., July 8.—An Evening Post special from Pineville, Kan., says Hugh Johnson and family of five, living 15 miles north of this place, burned to death Tuesday night, being unable to escape from their cottage, which was fired over their heads. The dead are: Hugh Johnson; Mary Johnson; Fanny Johnson; John Johnson; a daughter 5 years old; Maggie, a daughter 6 years old. The remains of all six were found in a debris. The fire was undoubtedly of incendiary origin.

ENDEAVORS THAT TELL

Christian Citizenship a Mighty Power in the Nation.

MANY MONSTER MEETINGS

Vigorous Attacks on the Saloons, Sabbath Desecration and the Pernicious Literature of the Day. Awarding of Banners.

San Francisco, July 8.—The long-anticipated California 1897 of the Christian Endeavorers became a reality with the assembling of the two vast audiences at Mechanics' pavilion and Woodward's pavilion this morning. Ten thousand people filled Mechanics' pavilion as early as half-past nine this morning, and crowds of delegates and visitors who came later were turned away, no room being left for them on the inside. The scene inside the hall was a vast bouquet of colors. All was animation and happiness with the thousands eager to applaud at every opportunity. The formal opening was by Rev. F. E. Clarke, founder and president of the great Christian movement. Rev. Clarke was received with frenzied applause by every person in the building. Every man, woman and child stood upon benches and chairs waving aloft flags, banners, handkerchiefs, in fact every conceivable object to be had. The demonstration lasted several minutes and Dr. Clarke appeared much affected by the heartiness of the welcome. The meeting at Woodward's pavilion while not so large owing to the smaller capacity of the building, was equally enthusiastic. The hall was crowded and hundreds blocked the streets on the outside. Secretary Willis Baer formally opened the convention at this meeting. At 9:30 the great gathering was called to order by Rev. E. R. Dille of this city and after a musical welcome by the choir, brief devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Philip F. King of Holton Texas. Then the welcome of the committee of 37 was delivered by Rolla W. Watt, after which the address followed the remarks of Watt had subsided, the welcome of the Golden Gate pastors was given by Rev. John Hemphill. Mr. Hemphill's address was a most eloquent and delivered and evoked much enthusiasm.

Lieutenant Governor Jern then ascended the platform and in a brief but well expressed speech, welcomed the delegates and their friends on behalf of the state of California. An anthem was rendered by the choir, and in behalf of the visiting Endeavorers, Rev. Ira Landrith of Nashville, Tenn., responded to the various addresses of welcome.

The next incident was attended with wild demonstrations of enthusiasm. It was the badge banner for the greatest proportionate increase in number of societies during the last 12 months, which has been in possession of Scotland during the past year. It was won by Ireland and was presented in behalf of the united society by Rev. Charles A. Dickinson of Boston. The junior badge banner, given for the greatest proportionate increase in number of societies during the last 12 months was awarded to Spain and was presented by W. H. Vogler of Indianapolis in a neat address. It had been in possession of Mexico. After singing by a monster choir, the Mechanics' pavilion meeting adjourned until evening.

The crowd at Woodward's pavilion was almost as large as that at Mechanics' pavilion. Rev. Howard B. Grose of Boston, Mass., presided. A welcome by the choir preceded the devotional exercises conducted by Rev. Geo. N. Nam Art, an Oriental clergyman of Plymouth, Mass., was read. Webster delivered the welcome of the committee of 37. Rev. J. K. McLean of Oakland, that of the Golden Gate pastors, and Mayor Phelan spoke in behalf of the city, the response being made by Rev. Mead of Adelaide, South Australia.

Immediately after this Secretary Baer reported that the badge banner for greatest increase in number of societies during the last 12 months, which had been retained and represented to the same country, the address being delivered by Rev. W. J. Darby of Evansville, Ind. The junior badge banner for the greatest increase in number of societies, held by Pennsylvania for three years, was wrested from the Keystone state by Ohio.

Then the poem, "The Army of Daybreak," by Rev. Ernst Warburton Shurtliff of Plymouth, Mass., was read. The delegates adjourned until evening. The afternoon will be devoted to denominational rallies and in the evening the convention will resume its session. Denominational rallies under the auspices of the Christian Endeavor movement held in no less than 32 churches this afternoon. All were largely attended and were conducted as follows: African M. E. church, Bishop W. B. Deveraux, New York; African M. E. church, Bishop W. Clinton, California; First Baptist, Rev. H. B. Grose, Boston; First Congregational, Rev. G. A. Adams, San Francisco; Cumberland Presbyterian, Rev. W. J. Darby, Evansville, Ind.; Canadian Presbyterian church, Rev. J. S. Conning, California; Disciples of Christ, Rev. A. C. Smithers, Los Angeles; First English Lutheran, W. S. Hoskington, Sacramento; Friends, Rev. T. Newlin, Newberry, Or.; Free Baptist, Rev. J. M. Lowden, Rhode Island; German Evangelical, R. Homen, San Francisco; Mennonite, Rev. W. B. Grubb, Philadelphia; Methodist joint rally, Rev. G. C. Kelly, Birmingham, Ala.; M. E. Protestant, Rev. J. F. Cowan, Pittsburgh; Moravian, Rev. C. E. Berman, Lancaster, Pa.; Presbyterian, Rev. J. W. Cochran, Madison, Wis.; Episcopal, Rev. C. J. B. Richardson, London, Ont.; Reformed, Rev. J. M. Dickson, Brooklyn; Reformed United States, Rev. J. W. Meminger, Lancaster, Pa.; Reformed Episcopal, Rev. S. F. Fallows, Chicago; Reformed Presbyterian, Rev. J. D. Steele, New York; Southern Presbyterian, Prof. W. R. Taylor, Birmingham, Ala.; United Brethren, Rev. H. S. Shupe, Dayton, Ohio; United Evangelical, Prof. O. M. Metzger, Oregon; United Presbyterian, Rev. S. McKittick, Pennsylvania; Welsh rally, Rev. D. D. Davis of Oshkosh, Wis.

Never has such a religious wave swept over the city and the leaders of the Christian Endeavor movement are confident that their labors will be crowned with success. After the rallies the delegates and their friends visited many points of interest in and about the city under the escort of the reception committee. Notwithstanding the fact that thousands of delegates and others have entered the city during the

ENDEAVORS THAT TELL

Christian Citizenship a Mighty Power in the Nation.

MANY MONSTER MEETINGS

Vigorous Attacks on the Saloons, Sabbath Desecration and the Pernicious Literature of the Day. Awarding of Banners.

San Francisco, July 8.—The long-anticipated California 1897 of the Christian Endeavorers became a reality with the assembling of the two vast audiences at Mechanics' pavilion and Woodward's pavilion this morning. Ten thousand people filled Mechanics' pavilion as early as half-past nine this morning, and crowds of delegates and visitors who came later were turned away, no room being left for them on the inside. The scene inside the hall was a vast bouquet of colors. All was animation and happiness with the thousands eager to applaud at every opportunity. The formal opening was by Rev. F. E. Clarke, founder and president of the great Christian movement. Rev. Clarke was received with frenzied applause by every person in the building. Every man, woman and child stood upon benches and chairs waving aloft flags, banners, handkerchiefs, in fact every conceivable object to be had. The demonstration lasted several minutes and Dr. Clarke appeared much affected by the heartiness of the welcome. The meeting at Woodward's pavilion while not so large owing to the smaller capacity of the building, was equally enthusiastic. The hall was crowded and hundreds blocked the streets on the outside. Secretary Willis Baer formally opened the convention at this meeting. At 9:30 the great gathering was called to order by Rev. E. R. Dille of this city and after a musical welcome by the choir, brief devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Philip F. King of Holton Texas. Then the welcome of the committee of 37 was delivered by Rolla W. Watt, after which the address followed the remarks of Watt had subsided, the welcome of the Golden Gate pastors was given by Rev. John Hemphill. Mr. Hemphill's address was a most eloquent and delivered and evoked much enthusiasm.

Lieutenant Governor Jern then ascended the platform and in a brief but well expressed speech, welcomed the delegates and their friends on behalf of the state of California. An anthem was rendered by the choir, and in behalf of the visiting Endeavorers, Rev. Ira Landrith of Nashville, Tenn., responded to the various addresses of welcome.

The next incident was attended with wild demonstrations of enthusiasm. It was the badge banner for the greatest proportionate increase in number of societies during the last 12 months, which has been in possession of Scotland during the past year. It was won by Ireland and was presented in behalf of the united society by Rev. Charles A. Dickinson of Boston. The junior badge banner, given for the greatest proportionate increase in number of societies during the last 12 months was awarded to Spain and was presented by W. H. Vogler of Indianapolis in a neat address. It had been in possession of Mexico. After singing by a monster choir, the Mechanics' pavilion meeting adjourned until evening.

The crowd at Woodward's pavilion was almost as large as that at Mechanics' pavilion. Rev. Howard B. Grose of Boston, Mass., presided. A welcome by the choir preceded the devotional exercises conducted by Rev. Geo. N. Nam Art, an Oriental clergyman of Plymouth, Mass., was read. Webster delivered the welcome of the committee of 37. Rev. J. K. McLean of Oakland, that of the Golden Gate pastors, and Mayor Phelan spoke in behalf of the city, the response being made by Rev. Mead of Adelaide, South Australia.

Immediately after this Secretary Baer reported that the badge banner for greatest increase in number of societies during the last 12 months, which had been retained and represented to the same country, the address being delivered by Rev. W. J. Darby of Evansville, Ind. The junior badge banner for the greatest increase in number of societies, held by Pennsylvania for three years, was wrested from the Keystone state by Ohio.

Then the poem, "The Army of Daybreak," by Rev. Ernst Warburton Shurtliff of Plymouth, Mass., was read. The delegates adjourned until evening. The afternoon will be devoted to denominational rallies and in the evening the convention will resume its session. Denominational rallies under the auspices of the Christian Endeavor movement held in no less than 32 churches this afternoon. All were largely attended and were conducted as follows: African M. E. church, Bishop W. B. Deveraux, New York; African M. E. church, Bishop W. Clinton, California; First Baptist, Rev. H. B. Grose, Boston; First Congregational, Rev. G. A. Adams, San Francisco; Cumberland Presbyterian, Rev. W. J. Darby, Evansville, Ind.; Canadian Presbyterian church, Rev. J. S. Conning, California; Disciples of Christ, Rev. A. C. Smithers, Los Angeles; First English